

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1850.

NO. 28.

General Notices.

General Notices.

Mercantile.

Mercantile.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

General and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A.M. The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives about 3 P.M. The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the 1st of the month, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulky, leaves Fayetteville, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A.M. It is due at Fayetteville Court-House, by sulky, is due on the 1st, 3d, 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 26th, 28th, 30th, and 31st. The mail from Elizabethtown, by sulky, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A.M. It is due at Fayetteville Court-House, by sulky, is due on the 1st, 3d, 5th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 26th, 28th, 30th, and 31st. The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulky, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P.M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 A.M. The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M. The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays and Sundays, at 10 P.M. The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulky, arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A.M. It is due at Fayetteville Court-House, by sulky, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A.M. The mail for Elizabethtown, by sulky, closes on Thursdays. The mail for Long Creek, by sulky, closes on Thursdays. The post offices should be in the office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

DOCT. FRED'K J. CUTLAR

Has removed to Wilmington, and would be pleased to receive a visit from his friends and the public. He is a few doors east of Lovins' corner, where he may be found when not professionally engaged, or at the office of this sister, Mrs. Davies.

26-4t

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the County of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin, at his office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, or below the Washington Hotel.

5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice at the County of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin, at his office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office.

41

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

Commissioners and Contractors to Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

M. CRONLY.

CAPT. E. BENSON

Ready to attend to the selling of all kinds of Goods, Produce and Commission Merchants, South W. Market-street, third door below Market, Wilmington, N. C.

27-6t

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commissioners and Contractors to Merchants, South W. Market-street, third door below Market, Wilmington, N. C.

23

GASTON MEARES.

W. H. HALL & CO., Retail Drapery in Domestic Goods, Linen, Crockery Ware, &c., Wilmington, N. C.

4

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

Commissioner and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

Druggists and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

Wholesale & Retail Drapery, and Dealer in Goods, Old and New, Staffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Potions, Medicines, &c., and Dealer in Front and Back Streets, immediately opposite the S. W. Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture

10

W. H. HALL & CO., Retail Drapery, and Dealer in Goods, Old and New, Staffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Potions, Medicines, &c., and Dealer in Front and Back Streets, immediately opposite the S. W. Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

4

W. A. GWYER,

Timber and Lumber Inspector.

5-tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., having taken for past favors, a sum equivalent to the amount of his services, and has no right to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a sum of his custom.

His services, on his part, will be spared to give a quick-
despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.

12-189.

D. A. CASHWELL,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM A. GWY

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1850.

Appointments by the County Court.

Messrs. John C. Bowden and Uriah Sullivan having resigned the office of Timber and Lumber Inspectors, we re-publish a correct list of the Inspectors of Naval Stores and of Timber and Lumber, as the appointments now stand, viz:

INSPECTORS OF NAVAL STORES.—D. A. Lamont, John S. James, Jesse Bowden, Dugald McMillan, Wm. T. J. Vann, and B. F. Keith, for the town of Wilmington. Peter M. Walker and Alfred Alderman, man over from former appointment for a district out of town.

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER.—Robert Maxwell, G. W. Bullard, C. B. Morris, George McDuffie, Wm. DeBerniere, James Alderman, Wm. J. Price, Jr., L. H. Bowden, H. W. Foy, John Hall, Alexander Matthews, and T. F. Robeson, for the town; and H. W. Groves for Harrison Steam Saw Mill.

The following new Post Offices have been established in this State: Buffalo Ford, Randolph, Jno. Pope, P. M.; Chinkapin, Duplin, JAMES LAMP, P. M.; Lovelace, Wilkes, L. J. BICKNELL, P. M.; Catharine Lake, Onslow, JOHN A. AVIRETT, P. M.; Falling Creek, WAYNE, M. CON. Post Master.

POST MASTERS, when they have to return papers to this Office, will please state the Office from which they are returned, and the reason why. It is requisite that we should know from whence they are returned, and the reason, in order that the proper name may be erased from our list, in case such erasure ought to be made, in accordance with the contract entered into by the subscriber, agreeably to the terms of our paper.

To Correspondents.

We have a word to say upon the subject of communications, or as they are generally termed by their authors, "compositions." We are always happy to hear from our friends upon any subject of public interest, and to give their effusions a place in our columns, when we conveniently can; but we would earnestly request them to give their communications as much of a practical character as possible, and to be brief. We have now on hand some half dozen articles upon the slavery question, which have been sent to us for publication, all very well written, but still containing not one word or idea that has not been before the public for the last year, and is not as perfectly familiar to every reader as a, b, c, &c, certainly as familiar to the reader as the writer. Now, while we would not willingly offend one human being, we must still claim the privilege to dispose of these compositions according to the freedom of our own will. We have adopted one rule in this respect, and that is, to publish no more communications upon the slavery question, unless they contain some practical suggestion, or some new view of the subject. The interest and feeling which this engrossing topic has excited, have contributed to render every one more or less acquainted with the merits of the case; consequently the mere statement of facts with which every one is already acquainted; or arguments to prove positions which are never denied, or thought of being denied, however good in themselves, are hardly calculated to lend interest or novelty to the columns of a newspaper.

Our Book Table.

BLACKWELL, for Feb., is as good as usual. The leading political article upon British Agriculture and Foreign Competition. "The Green Hand" is continued.

We have received from H. LONG & BRO., N. York, "Notes on California, and the Placers, by one who has been there." It seems to be a right amusing work, by a man who has evidently not only seen the elephant, but taken a ride upon the quadruped aforementioned. Price 25 cents.

We have also received from MESSRS. LINDSAY & BLACKSTON, the March No. of the Medical Examiner.

We have also received a number of a legal work, which one of our friends has borrowed. We will notice when we next see it.

SENATORIAL FRACAS.

On the 14th instant, a most unfortunate and disgraceful collision occurred between Senator Foote, of Mississippi, and Senator BORLAND, of Arkansas. The affair occurred before the Intelligence office, in Washington City, and arose from some altercation in the course of which Mr. FOOTE spoke of Mr. BORLAND as an tool of Mr. CALHOUN's, while the latter charged Foote with striving to divide the South. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which Mr. FOOTE, who had just recovered from a sick bed, got struck on the face. Immediately upon the occurrence, Mr. BORLAND, feeling the impropriety and ingratitude of his conduct, tendered the expressions of his most sincere regret, and gave all the apologies that could be demanded. The affair has been compromised—the well known character for bravery of both the gentlemen, effectually guarding against a misconstruction of their motives in according to a reconciliation. They had been, and are now, intimate friends.

A Strange Mistake.

We notice that every paper which we receive from States North or South of us, when alluding to the completion of the subscription to our Central Railroad, speak of it as the link necessary to connect the Railroads of North and South Carolina, and thus obviate the necessity of the Steamboat line between this place and Charleston. Of course, every man in the State, who knows anything about the subject, knows that the Manchester Railroad, and not the Central Railroad, is the link that is wanted to effect the desired connection. We are happy to believe that the success of both these great works is now secured.

Southern Rights Meeting in Edgewood.

A meeting of the people of Edgewood was held at Tarborough on the 12th instant. Strong Southern resolutions were passed, and delegates appointed to a District Convention, to be held at Nashville, (N. C.) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Nashville, (Tenn.) Convention. Delegates were also appointed to the Convention to be held at Raleigh in the Nashville Convention. Copies of the proceedings were ordered to be sent to Mr. MANGUM and to the Representative of that district—Mr. DANIEL.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.—Most of the counties of the Third district either have taken, or are about to take measures to be represented in a Convention to be held in Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, sometime in April, for the purpose of sending delegates to Nashville, (Tenn.)

MEETING IN WARREN COUNTY.—The last Standard contains the report of the proceedings of a Southern Rights Meeting held in Warren county, on the 26th ult. Delegates were appointed to a District Convention, to be held at Nashville, N. C., on the 15th of April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the 6th district in the Nashville Convention, to meet in June next. Strong Southern resolutions were passed. Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, and other influential citizens, participated in the proceedings.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Democrats have carried the Legislature and all their State officers by a much larger majority than last year. The Free Soil vote has fallen off considerably.

The Prospect of a Settlement.

It would appear that a better feeling is beginning to pervade both houses of Congress, and that, although dark clouds still hang around the future, there is nothing beyond them calculated to inspire alarm. Although the peaceable settlement of the vexed question of the day might, at first blush, appear as distant as ever, still it is evident, upon a closer inspection, that opinion has been maturing in Congress, and that if it has not yet assumed the form of action, it ultimately will do. Nearly every man—certainly every leading man—went to Washington with a scheme of his own for the settlement of this question. Many of these have been tried, without effecting the object which they were designed to accomplish; and certainly, if members have not yet succeeded in hitting upon a project which is practicable, they must have ascertained pretty definitely what is not, which is an important point in the inquiry, and, having got thus far, men's minds will begin to settle down upon some basis of adjustment, which, if not what each might consider the best in the abstract, will still be the best which can be obtained under the circumstances. Upon this question, the Union of the 17th says:

We inquired yesterday, with some anxiety, of several gentlemen in Congress, who have the best opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of both houses. Four of these gentlemen (and one of them is a whig) concur in the hope and belief that the question will be fairly settled, (in all its phases,) if all ultras are avoided, if no new issue be made, and the subject be approached with a good disposition to adjust it. The basis of accommodation even is specified as one which is likely to be adopted. We are bearing going into any specifications. If such a basis is proposed, (and it rejects the Wilmot Proviso, or any similar restriction upon the territorial governments,) it is calculated that in the House of Representatives there are twenty-four (if not twenty-eight) democrats from the non-slaveholding States who will go for it; and that these may be sufficient without counting any northern whig, to carry the measure of amity and peace, along with the southern vote. Gen. Foote declared the other day, on the floor, that he was satisfied a satisfactory basis of compromise would carry 118 votes in the House. We have no hesitation in saying that when such a measure is carried, every man who favors it will be hailed as the benefactor of his country.

We think we can say, with much truth, that we are the best abused Editor in the State—but we shall not lose our patience. The Wilmington Journal is very unjust towards us, to say the least of it. We are unwilling to believe the Editor of that print designed deliberately to insult and injure one who, whatever may be his course towards others, has ever treated him with courtesy and politeness. The character he gives of us is very undeserved, and we trust not wilfully entertained—he is mistaken. We remember that kindness and amity is more desirable than bickering and feud, and therefore return him a "soft answer," trusting it may not be without its usual effect.—*Raleigh Times.*

We assure the Editor of the *Times*, that it would give us the utmost satisfaction to find that we have been mistaken in the unfavorable character we gave of him. Still, he should remember that those who are personally unacquainted with any one, must form their estimate of his general bearing and character from such data as they may happen to possess. Now, we ask the Editor of the *Times*, in all candor, if his attack upon Messrs. ASHE and MCKAY, was not such an article, and couched in such language as was calculated to convey precisely such an impression as that reflected in our answer? However, we will not pursue the matter. No one can be less desirous of bickering and feud than we are; and no one more inclined to kindness and amity. We hope, that in future discussions, when the *Times* may find it necessary to allude to such distinguished public servants as Mr. ASHE and Gen. MCKAY, will not allow a difference of opinion to betray him into what he himself must, in his cooler moments, regard not as unpardonable rudeness.

Southern Colony in California.

The following advertisement appears in the advertising columns of the *Mississippian*. We do not know how much importance to attach to it, but copy it as a matter of interest:

CALIFORNIA.—THE SOUTHERN SLAVE COLONY.— The Slave States desirous of emigrating to California with their slave property, are requested to send their names, number of slaves, and period of contemplated departure to the address of "Southern Slave Colony," Jackson, Mississippi.

All letters, to meet with attention, must be post paid.

It is the desire of the friends of this enterprise to settle in the richest mining and agricultural portions of California, and to secure the uninterrupted enjoyment of slave property. It is estimated that by the first of May next, the members of the Slave Colony will amount to about five thousand, and the slaves to about ten thousand. The mode of affecting organization, &c., will be privately transmitted to actual members.

SEABORD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.—The Virginia House of Delegates has rejected the proposition to connect the City of Norfolk with the Road by bridges across the southern and eastern branches of the Elizabeth river.

ELECTION OF JUDGES BY THE PEOPLE.—A proposal to amend the constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to leave the election of Judges to the people, passed the Legislature of that State on the 15th inst. It will be submitted to the people at the next election, and if it receives a majority of the popular votes, it will be a law. There is no doubt of its confirmation by the people. There were only three votes against it in the Legislature.

DR. BARRATT.—who it will be remembered, was taken up in Spartanburg, S. C., some months since, charged with the dissemination of incendiary publications of an Abolition character, has forfeited his recognizance. The Spartan says:

Our Court is now in session, his Honor Judge WITHERS, presiding. BARRATT has not made his appearance. It is said here that he had been attending the Law Lectures at Cincinnati, but by the advice of his physician, he has given it up, in consequence of bad health, and has returned to his home in Indiana.

PHILADELPHIA CITY AND COUNTY ELECTIONS.—The Spring elections for Aldermen, Commissioners, etc., came off in Philadelphia on Friday last, and resulted in large gains for the Democracy. The Native American party seems to have been totally annihilated. In Southwark, the stronghold of the Native party, the Democrats have elected five out of the seven Commissioners. Such a Democratic triumph, after the noble demonstration made by that party at their meeting a few weeks since, argues well for the feeling of the people in favor of justice to the South.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, of the 16th instant, says that the whole amount of California gold received at the mint in that city, up to that date, was \$9,400,000, of which \$900,000 had been received during the preceding week.

Lieut. Col. FREMONT and family, have arrived in Washington city, all in good health, except the Colonel himself, who has not yet entirely recovered from an attack of intermittent fever. Hon. W. M. GWIN, the other Senator, arrived some weeks since.

MR. CALHOUN.—The Charleston Mercury states that Mr. CALHOUN was born March 18th, 1782, which would make him just 68 years. We were under the impression that Mr. CALHOUN was older than this.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Steamship *Empire City* and *Cherokee*, sailed from New York last week, with over six hundred passengers for California.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

Senate.

As usual, the morning hour was occupied by Seward, of N. York, in offering abolition petitions. The morning hour having expired, the Senate took up the order of the day, being the reference of Mr. Bell's compromise resolutions to a select committee of thirteen, as proposed by Mr. Foote.

Mr. Webster said he did not think the proposed committee could do any good, nor that any connected series of resolutions could be passed. Upon the subject of California, he had no doubt. He thought that she should be admitted with her present constitution and boundaries, irrespective of all other questions.

Mr. Cass was willing to vote for any thing that might tend or appear to tend toward a settlement of the slavery question. The proposed committee might do good, and could not do harm. He paid a compliment to Mr. Foote, for his persevering effort to bring about an adjustment. He had listened with pain to Mr. Calhoun's speech. He thought it calculated to produce unfavorable results. He was pleased to hear him talk of Washington as an illustrious Southerner. He could not look upon Washington any other than an American, in its broadest and fullest sense. Washington knew no section but his country. He feared that if some of the propositions introduced into Mr. Calhoun's speech were insisted upon as a *sine qua non*, we might as well calculate the days of the Union as numbered. He considered it a fixed fact that the Wilmot proviso could not pass, and equally so that the Missouri compromise could not. The latter he considered as a sort of Wilmot proviso, forbidding slavery North of 36 deg. 30 min., and giving no guarantees South of that line. Certainly, the South would not be willing to abandon the ground of non-intervention North of 36 deg. 30 min., without any compensating guarantee or enactment establishing slavery South of that line. Such guarantee could not be obtained.

Mr. Foote wanted no Southern Wilmot proviso. He only wanted non-intervention. He wanted to be let alone.

Mr. Cass said he thought the first thing to be done, was to take up and pass the law for the recovery of fugitive slaves. This is a point upon which the South is justly sensitive, and should be attended to. Mr. Seward had intimated in his late speech that it was immoral to carry out the provision of the constitution in regard to fugitive slaves. He (Mr. Cass) thought that no man should come to the Senate who thought that the constitution was an immoral document, nor take an oath to support it, as every Senator does. No man was bound to accept office, and if Mr. Seward thought it immoral to carry out the provisions of the constitution he should have staid at home. Besides Mr. Seward had, in the course of his speech taken occasion to make a very disingenuous allusion to the Democratic party at the North, by saying that that party was the faithful ally of slavery. Such was not the fact. The Northern Democracy simply adhere to constitutional principles.

Mr. Seward disavowed any wish to cast any slur upon the Democratic party, but such was the fact, that the Democratic gave aid to, and received aid from, the institution of slavery, while the whigs did not.

Mr. Dawson hoped that Mr. Seward did not belong to the Whig party. Mr. Seward said that in his peculiar views upon the slavery question, he spoke for himself alone. He claimed to belong to the Whig party because it approached more nearly to those views, which he considered those of progress.

Mr. Cass said he did not care to what party Mr. Seward belonged, but if his idea of progress was to consider the constitution immoral, he wanted no such progress.

Mr. Calhoun wished to reply. The Senator from Michigan had misconstrued his meaning in his late speech. He (Mr. Calhoun) had said that to secure the Union, such an amendment in the constitution as was proposed would give the South suitable guarantees. Mr. Cass had said that an amendment of the constitution was impossible, and that the mere mention of it must dissolve the Union.

Mr. Calhoun said that he did consider an amendment of the Constitution an impossibility, but he thought that if an immediate amendment were insisted upon as a condition of adjustment, it must result in a dissolution of the Union, as no such amendment could now be passed.

Mr. Foote explained the peculiar position in which he was placed by his opposition to Mr. Calhoun.—

The proposed amendment to the Constitution was a new issue introduced into the country by Mr. Calhoun, without the knowledge of his Southern friends, who were equally interested, and consequently have some right to complain. To such issue he was opposed, because he regarded it as impossible.

Mr. Cass said that he did consider an amendment of the Constitution an impossibility, but he thought that if an immediate amendment were insisted upon as a condition of adjustment, it must result in a dissolution of the Union, as no such amendment could now be passed.

Mr. Calhoun said he never consulted any man in regard to any speech he ever made. He thought that he had a right to express his sentiments without consulting Mr. Foote.

Mr. Foote said that he had no idea that Mr. Calhoun should have consulted any one in regard to his speech; but when a new issue was to be introduced, those equally interested should have known something of it. As soon as the speech of the Senator from South Carolina reached St. Louis, a meeting was held and resolutions passed, affirming that it confirmed the charges made by Mr. Benton, and that Benton should be re-elected. Was not this weakening the Union?

Mr. Calhoun replied that it was a telegraphic report. After some conversation, the Senate took up the Census bill, which was postponed until Friday. The Senate then took up the President's message, according to the advice of his physician, he has given it up, in consequence of bad health, and has returned to his home in Indiana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Boyd asked the unanimous consent of the House for the introduction, with a view to their being laid on the table and printed, of the credentials of the members from California, together with a memoir of the said members.

Objection being made, the papers were not received. The House was occupied in the discussion of a bill for establishing a new judicial district in Texas.

THURSDAY, March 14.

SENATE.

A considerable discussion arose upon the reception of a petition presented by Mr. Seward, praying that the right of trial by jury may be secured by law to fugitive slaves, when arrested in any other State than that in which their service may be claimed. It was finally received, and laid upon the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to refer Mr. Bell's resolutions to a select committee of thirteen.

Mr. Cass resumed his remarks commenced the day before, and was replied to by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi. Both speeches are withheld for revision.

Mr. Foote defined his position in regard to this question. He read extracts from Judge Sharkey's address at the Mississippi Southern Rights State Convention, to show the position of Mississippi, with which he concurred. He said that neither Judge Sharkey nor the Mississippi Convention wished for or contemplated any amendment in the constitution.

They were satisfied that the rights of the South are fully guaranteed by that constitution as it stands. All they wanted was non-intervention. He said that he did not look upon the present position of affairs as despondingly as his colleague. He thought that a territorial bill, without improper restrictions, could be passed through both houses, if only once got under way with in a proper spirit.

Mr. Butler said he regretted that his colleague (Mr. Calhoun) was unable to be present, and reply to the attack made upon his speech of which, however, he did not complain. The speech was given to the world, and of course, was a fair subject for criticism.

Mr. Dayton moved the postponement of the subject until Wednesday, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

USE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied in the consideration of a bill, reported by the Committee on Patents, to extend the patent for Woodworth's Planing Machine. By those opposed to the extension, it was claimed that such extension would be to confer an oppressive monopoly upon heirs and assignees, to the manifest injury of all others concerned in mechanical industry. The matter was passed over informally, and the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the special message of the President of the United States transmitting the constitution of California, and of the bill providing for her admission into the Union. The Committee was addressed by Mr. Hebard and Mr. Morse, who delivered speeches upon the slavery question; after which the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 15.

SENATE.

Mr. Chase presented the memorial of Dr. J. H. Pulte, who proposes to construct a telegraph to Europe, the proposed route for which is across the continent to California; then up

No-Intervention.
Members of Congress, both from the North and the South, express themselves satisfied with non-intervention on the part of the new territories—thus leaving the question of slavery to be decided by the people who are interested. Why, then, is this course not adopted, so as to restore harmony? It is said that the Mexican laws still in force in the territories exclude slavery; but this is denied by Southern members. If they do not, then, there is nothing to prevent owners from emigrating with their slaves: but whether they do or do not exclude slaves, territorial governments might be established, leaving the slaves untouched, and thus the territories would be open to emigrants from all sections, and the question of slavery would be left to the judgment of the people in the formation of constitutions for the states of the Union.

It seems that if members would cease to make irritating speeches and go to work on the subject of a compromise in earnest, it is admitted that the Wilmette would be passed, and it would seem to be an easy matter to agree on other matters. By erecting territorial governments without the proviso, the South would be satisfied, and peace would be restored: an object desirable at the present moment, when *object and prejudice have threatened the very existence of the Union.*—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Rule of the Manufacturer.

Manufacturing stocks there is but little profit. Amherst and Merrimack are firm in fair profit. The former at 1, and the latter at about 16 per cent. New England worsted had advanced considerably within a few weeks: 73 was of course at the board yesterday—no sellers at less than 80. The dividends of the company, during the year 1842, were 8 per cent in cash and 12 per cent in stock, an aggregate of 20 per cent. The present stock *affords* the profits of this company in two ways: first, in having a duty upon South American wool, which they consume; and second, in reducing the duty upon manufactured woollens; and it is quite clear to the business of this company to be able to divide such profits as the above, against these disadvantages.—*Boston Traveler.*

And for these very manufacturers, at the very moment they are flattered by such profits, have the impudence to complain to Congress, that they labor under disadvantages of making *twenty and a half* per cent. on their investment without any labor on their part. The average rate of legal interest in the U. S. is but above six per cent., and penal judgments are attached to an excess of these legal rates. This shows that the popular mind of the U. S. considers that twenty and a half per cent is more than as much as capitalists ought to have, in view of the rate of interest. Hence, we apprehend, that 20 per cent profits will not be regarded as disadvantageous by any but those who are *so unfortunate* as to be afflicted by them, and such as sympathize with them among whom we find Z. Taylor, see second message. Oh! the *soe-farce* tariff of 1842 is oppressive to be tolerated in this heretofore neutral race.

The English Exhibition of 1851.
We have been permitted to examine a letter written by Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister of the U. S. at the Court of St. James, having reference to the proposed Universal convention, to take place in May, 1851. The representatives of the different European and American nations in London have expressed their approval of this scheme, referring so much heraldry on its originator, the Prince Consort and Mr. A. appeals to his countrymen not to be behind him in the labor of love to humanity. He is confident that the American people will ultimately have it not to be surprised, but will assume that principle will be the industrial world it has ever occupied and advance the claims of the nation to distinction.

The letter of Mr. LAWRENCE requests all persons to step forward and direct public attention to this great exhibition, in which he is sanguine his nation will reap honor and distinction. We had expected to-day to lay this letter before our readers, but cannot do so, because those to whom it is addressed prefer to retain it, to make a part of an elaborate particular, they are about to put forth, on the subject, embodying much information of the greatest value and importance. We have been pressed, however, a copy at the earliest date, which shall not delay to publish.—*N. Y. Express.*

A New Steamship for the CUNARD LINE.—The new steamship Asia was launched some time in February at Greenock.

The Asia is 255 feet in length, 37 in breadth, both of hold, 27 feet, and measures 2226 tons. N. B. being 400 tons larger than those last built for Cunard. She is seventeen feet longer, and four wider.

In her construction, every application of skill and science has been combined, that could contribute to her strength and speed. She is the property of the British and North American Steam Navigation Company, and is to be commanded by Captain Judd.

She is to proceed to Glasgow to receive her outfit at Mr. Napier's establishment. Her model was much admired by competent judges, and she is expected fully to sustain the reputation which the vessels of the Cunard line have achieved for the rapidity and punctuality of their voyages across the Atlantic.

Ireland.—Ireland! What a throng of associated ideas start to life at the mention of that name! How varied their aspects—how contradictory their characters—how antagonistic the emotions they kindle—how sentiments they inspire. Ireland, the land of heroes, of noble deeds and revolting crimes, of stern resistance to tyranny and obsequious submissiveness to usurpation. Ireland, the land of splendid poets, charming poets, and brave soldiers, the land of ignorance, affectless, and beggary; measures of incapacity, stunted in its products; a strange and a complication of contradictions.—[Sketches of Reformers and Reformers.]

Honors Extraordinary.
At a meeting of culled pussards held at Miser Cox's Selsley Coaster, it was resolved, upon de motion of Mistur Sam Jonsin, dat—

Whereas, neberdeless, and in considerashun ob de mente and fizititude of Master John Van Buren, and for de support lent by him to de cause of sufferin brack humanity, dat he be hereafter known to our anestca and postorey bose in by-gone edges and future geraschuns as—

POMPEY'S PILLER.

and his shadher neber be nothin shorter.

And also, on de motion of Miss Phillisee Crukshank, it was resolved, dat—

Miss Abby Kelly, for her lub ob our culler, and her determinashun to sow up the Suthern Tintins, shall in futur honsfhorf figger in sakred and prufane culled history as—

CLEOPATRY'S NEEDLE.
and dat de female poshun of our community shall look up to her at dar universal mudder.

It was finally resolved, on de motion of Miss

Dowm, dat—

We consider Frederick Douglass our grate Pier ob de Relm, and to him we shall hitch de painter ob de ship ob Liberty, and dat we hereby nominate him for de

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Aberish paper please copy.

POMPEY BLUBBERLIP, Pres.

CHLOE WOOLLEY, Secy.

Not in **HUDIBRAS.**—It seems that the often quoted lines:—

He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day.

are not in **Hudibras**, as is generally supposed; the nearest to them however is found in Butler's poem, (book iii., canto iii., verse 243):—

... for those that fly may fight again.

And the hint seems to have been taken from a work called *Apophthegmæ, &c.*, gathered and compiled in Latin by the right famous Clerke, Naister Erasmus, of Roterdame. And now translated into English by Nicholas Udall, 1542; in which is this couplet:—

... That same man, that reneth awai,

Mai again fight, an other daie;

RIDEON A RAIL.—An itinerant scamp, who left his own wife in Illinois, and ran away with another woman, attempted to presently late at Grandview, Iowa; but some of the citizens, who had got wind of the fellow's true character, gallanted him from the pulpit to the church door, where he was placed on the sharp edge of a rail, and in that situation riden about town.

PRINTING IN CHINA.—The following article, which we take from the *Westminster Review*, shows that cheap as printing is in this country, and in Europe, it is still cheaper, probably, in China, and has been for ages. We question much whether a pamphlet of eight pages—the edition being six thousand copies—could possibly be printed in the style in which the Amoy tract was printed—being “unusually well illustrated,” and the plates “of superior execution” for the same price in the United States, or in England, or anywhere on the continent—Germany, Holland, or Belgium—where printing has been reduced to the minimum price. But then the Chinese artisans are very poorly paid for their labor, not at all remuneratively. The blocketter, equivalent at once to the type-founder and compositor, did not receive, probably, twenty-five cents per day for his manual labor—his ingenuity and dexterity being thrown into the bargain. Higher prices would be a much better sign.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.—The following is a specimen of the way one of the candidates for Congress in California endeavored to get into the affections of the people. He failed of course.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—To the people.—The undersigned, deeming an open field and a fair contest the only true method of testing the claims and merits of rival candidates; viewing all attempts to draw party lines and forestall public actions by caucuses nominations, alike injurious and prejudicial to the best interests of California, would respectfully present himself to the people of California, as their candidate for Congress, in the coming election, hereby proclaiming his willingness to encounter all opposing candidates, any where and any how, and his determination to meet, as far as practicable, the electors face to face, that they may not be compelled to “go it blind.”

Sweepstakes now open, “trot out your favorites.”

PET. HALSTED.

San Francisco, Nov. 6, 1849.

A Mischievous Darkie.

Augustus P. DORSEY, or D'Orsay, lately from Boston, a dandy negro of the Fred Douglass clan, undertook to harrangue a colored assemblage in Seventh street, near south street, yesterday afternoon. The subject of his discourse was the *superiority* of the Africans over the “pale, puny descendants of the Anglo Saxons.” This colored Chevalier D'Orsay, averred that all black animals are superior to white ones. Black horses, he remarked, made the best racers; black dogs made the best hunters; black cats the best mousers, black roosters the best fighters and breeders, and black men excelled in these particulars. The white people, said he, pretend that the colored folks have a strong smell. He did not wish to deny it. The colored folks are strong every way. A flea (said the Chevalier,) is the strongest quadruped on the face of the earth, considering his weight and size; and a flea is black. That's the reason he is persecuted, my respected hearers—said the eloquent D'Orsay. But the flea shows his persecutors that he can bite, if he is black. The niggers can bite too;—they've got first rate teeth,—cried the Ethiopian Tully, grinning at the same time, to show his own mouth was furnished. Every thing (resumed the orator,) is said against the colored population, that can be said. They calls us a pack of thieves;—but upon my word and honor as a gentleman, I never know'd a nigger to steal any thing in my life. I'd trust a nigger, any time, with a nigger forty miles, where I wouldn't trust a white man the length of the rope that would do to hang him with! Here the speaker appeared to be much affected; he put his hand in his coat tail pocket, as if to feel for his handkerchief—looked frightened—then tried another pocket, and broke out with the exclamation—Which of you black serpents have hooded my new bandanna that cost me six shillings in New York, last Saturday? You is totally corrupted and wishidated, by soshinating with the white trash, and tending the d—d malgamation meetings. Jest you hand back that silk handkerchief, or I'll give the Philadelphia niggers a bad name when I go back to Boston! The polite colored auditory, not liking this coarse inuendo and threatened defamation, fell into mass on Orator D'Orsay, and would have given him “beans,” as the saying is, had he not been delivered from their hands by one of the despaired Anglo-Saxon race—viz: a police officer.

Pennsylvanian.

Scene of a District School.
First class in philosophy—step out—close your books. John Jones, how many kingdoms in nature?

“Four.”

“Name them.”

“England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.”

“Pass to next—Smith.”

“Four—the animal, vegetable, mineral and king-
dom come.”

“Good, go up head.”

Hobbs, what is meant by the animal kingdom?”

Lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamus, alligators, monkeys, jackasses, hack-drivers, and schoolmasters.”

“Very well, Mr. Sheriff, you will please convey Joseph Johnson to the jail and keep him there for twenty-four hours.

Accordingly Uncle Joesy was conveyed by the Sheriff to the jail, a wooden building, in a retired part of the village. He was allowed to ride the Gin'ral, although there appeared momentarily great danger of his falling off, owing to the large amount of “ardent” on hand. At length the jail was reached, and the official commanded the prisoner to “light.”

“Look-a-here, Judge, old feller,” continued Uncle Joesy, as he stroked the “Gin'ral's” mane, “you don't mean to say it, now do you? This child hain't had that much money in a coon's age, and as for the Gin'ral here, I know he don't eat in no kind of quine which he hain't done, 'cept foddler and corn, for these many years.”

“Very well, Mr. Sheriff, you will please convey Joseph Johnson to the jail and keep him there for twenty-four hours.”

Accordingly Uncle Joesy was conveyed by the Sheriff to the jail, a wooden building, in a retired part of the village. He was allowed to ride the Gin'ral, although there appeared momentarily great danger of his falling off, owing to the large amount of “ardent” on hand. At length the jail was reached, and the official commanded the prisoner to “light.”

“Look-a-here, Jess, old feller,” said the old man, as he dismounted, “you aint gwine to put Uncle Joesy in that there dismal lookin' place, is yer?”

“Bliged tu do it, Uncle Joesy,” was the answer.

“Ef I don't, the old man (the Judge) will gi' me goss, when I go back—must do it, Uncle Joesy.”

“Yes but Jess, couldn't you manage to let the old man get away? I'm afeard to go in that.”

“Thar ain't nothin' in thar, Uncle Joesy,” continued the Sheriff, “which thar hain't been for six months.”

“Yes that is, Jess, you can't fool me that away, I know there is somethin' in thar to ketch the old man.”

“No thar ain't, Uncle Joesy, I pledge you my honor that ain't.”

“Well, Jess, if thar ain't, you jest go in and see, and show Uncle Joesy that you ain't afraid.”

“Certainly, Uncle Joesy, I ain't afeard to go in.”

Saying which the Sheriff opened the door and stepped in, leaving the key in the lock.

“Now, Uncle Joesy, what did I tell you? I know d—t that wan't nothin' in here.”

“Yes but Jess, go up thar in that corner, that's the won't lookin' place.” The Sheriff walked up to the spot designated, and as he did so, Uncle Joesy slammed the door and locked it.

“Well Jess, how do you like it?”

“Come, come, Uncle Joesy, don't be playin' yer tricks on me in that sort of style,” said the Sheriff, as he heard the “Gin'ral's” receding footsteps.

“Never mind, Jess,” said Uncle Joesy, “thar ain't nothin' in thar to hurt you.”

The Court were surprised at the long absence of the Sheriff, and after a time the Judge sent one of the constables out to ascertain the cause of the delay. He returned very soon and reported that the tables had been turned, and that instead of making a prisoner of Uncle Joesy, he had been made a prisoner himself. Uncle Joesy had been made a prisoner of the Sheriff, who had been made a prisoner of the Sheriff. The Magistrate kept our friend in durance until he had read *the “Prince's Digest,”* entire, when he delivered a decree in this wise:—“Gentlemen, I've read all the laws of Georgia, and can't find nothin' what to do with a *North Carolina* cart that kills a Georgia sheep—however, the stranger must pay the cost!” Thereupon Ned forced over seven-and-a-half cents the *Prince's Digest*, and the Sheriff and the Sheriff's constable, who had been compelled to stand by, were paid seven-and-a-half cents each, and the Sheriff was paid seven-and-a-half cents for his trouble.

“A chip of the same block” from which the George Washington Justice was hewn, must be “Square E—,” of this county.

When we were last in Montgomery, Ned Hanrick was telling us of his peregrinations in times past, and among other “incidents of travel,” amused us with the following:

He was travelling through Georgia (from North Carolina,) to this State once, in a little *one horse cart*, of that queer construction which is supposed to be peculiar to the “old North.” His axle-tree was simply a skinned pine sapling, ironless, and only lubricated by its native turpentine. Suddenly, all at once, one of his wheels struck a stump, when, by reason of the almost incredible flexibility and elasticity of the axle-foreordain—not to speak of the absence of the talismanic “horse shoe”—the whole concern flew violently out of the road and into a fence corner, where it fell upon and killed an unfortunate sheep. Some one was near by and saw the accident, and notifying a “Jester of the Pease,” Ned was arrested to answer the charge of having unlawfully slain the poor sheep. The Magistrate kept our friend in durance until he had read *the “Prince's Digest,”* entire, when he delivered a decree in this wise:—“Gentlemen, I've read all the laws of Georgia, and can't find nothin' what to do with a *North Carolina* cart that kills a Georgia sheep—however, the stranger must pay the cost!” Thereupon Ned forced over seven-and-a-half cents the *Prince's Digest*, and the Sheriff and the Sheriff's constable, who had been compelled to stand by, were paid seven-and-a-half cents each, and the Sheriff was paid seven-and-a-half cents for his trouble.

“A chip of the same block” from which the George Washington Justice was hewn, must be “Square E—,” of this county.

When we were last in Montgomery, Ned Hanrick was telling us of his peregrinations in times past, and among other “incidents of travel,” amused us with the following:

He was travelling through Georgia (from North Carolina,) to this State once, in a little *one horse cart*, of that queer construction which is supposed to be peculiar to the “old North.” His axle-tree was simply a skinned pine sapling, ironless, and only lubricated by its native turpentine. Suddenly, all at once, one of his wheels struck a stump, when, by reason of the almost incredible flexibility and elasticity of the axle-foreordain—not to speak of the absence of the talismanic “horse shoe”—the whole concern flew violently out of the road and into a fence corner, where it fell upon and killed an unfortunate sheep. Some one was near by and saw the accident, and notifying a “Jester of the Pease,” Ned was arrested to answer the charge of having unlawfully slain the poor sheep. The Magistrate kept our friend in durance until he had read *the “Prince's Digest,”* entire, when he delivered a decree in this wise:—“Gentlemen, I've read all the laws of Georgia, and can't find nothin' what to do with a *North Carolina* cart that kills a Georgia sheep—however, the stranger must pay the cost!” Thereupon Ned forced over seven-and-a-half cents the *Prince's Digest*, and the Sheriff and the Sheriff's constable, who had been compelled to stand by, were paid seven-and-a-half cents each, and the Sheriff was paid seven-and-a-half cents for his trouble.

“A chip of the same block” from which the George Washington Justice was hewn, must be “Square E—,” of this county.

When we were last in Montgomery, Ned Hanrick was telling us of his peregrinations in times past, and among other “incidents of travel,” amused us with the following:

He was travelling through Georgia (from North Carolina,) to this State once, in a little *one horse cart*, of that queer construction which is supposed to be peculiar to the “old North.” His axle-tree was simply a skinned pine sapling, ironless, and only lubricated by its native turpentine. Suddenly, all at once, one of his wheels struck a stump, when, by reason of the almost incredible flexibility and elasticity of the axle-foreordain—not to speak of the absence of the talismanic “horse shoe”—the whole concern flew violently out of the road and into a fence corner, where it fell upon and killed an unfortunate sheep. Some one was near by and saw the accident, and notifying a “Jester of the Pease,” Ned was arrested to answer the charge of having unlawfully slain the poor sheep. The Magistrate kept our friend in durance until he had read *the “Prince's Digest,”</*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOHN JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
H. S. KEECH, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
WOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

From the *Pennsylvanian*.

Clay, Webster and Calhoun.

To any one who has been in the habit of visiting Washington during the present winter, nothing will impress him more than the appearance, respectively, of the three venerable statesmen, whose names we have placed at the head of this article. The stranger who comes to the National capital for the first time, even before he has seen Pennsylvania, avenue asks to be shown Clay, Webster and Calhoun. And when they are pointed out to him how he will be surprised! Younger looking and younger really than either, is Mr. Clay, and amazingly vigorous too, (as his last great speech in the Senate will show.) and yet what a shadow he is of the bold, fearless and dashing statesman, who, for the best part, a half century, has electrified our new world by his eloquence, and agitated it by his measures; and who is at this moment a living link connecting the Present with the Past! See him in his blue cloak, with long sleeves, cane in hand, perambulating the streets with wide but uncertain steps, and head declined, with all his efforts to keep it erect; and the stranger will be disappointed, even if the more observant and more experienced spectator is pleased to see the veteran so well.

Take next, Daniel Webster! Upon him the change effected by a few brief years, has been terrible.

Time has passed heavily over him. He walks with slow and measured stride to the Senate Chamber, and pays little attention to those who gaze upon him. His check is pallid. His clothes hang loosely upon his feeble frame. His step is not firm. But look into his eye, which, deep as a diamond in a cavern, glows in his head, and you will see that intellect is burning brightly within him. Note him in his seat in the august Senate Chamber. Sombre, silent, and solitary, he sits apart, rarely relaxing into a smile, rarely replying to an appeal, and literally glowering upon the busy scene before him, without taking part in the exercise. But rouse that massive mind, and then, all men, all parties, bow before the genius that has illuminated our amulets, and defended our Constitution. We are not politically a disciple of Webster; but we thank God, that such a man, as he is, still living to remind us that there are duties that rise entirely above party.

And now for John C. Calhoun! The last time we saw Mr. Calhoun was on a cold day in December, as with his closely buttoned surtout, (for he wore no cloak,) he rapidly walked to the capital. His step was firm—his form erect—his eye bright as a star in a moonless sky. Glorious Calhoun! we diff're from thee in some things; and yet we admire and venerate thee. Here now, is a purely intellectual man.

He worships his favorite studies; cares nothing for the festive board; eats sparingly; and luxuriates either in elucidating some difficult problem, or speaking to chosen friends of his darling South. Her duty and her destiny. Mr. Calhoun's conversational powers are extraordinary. He talks easily, elegantly, and with exquisite clearness. His friends love him not so much for his cause, as for the manner in which he sustains his cause. He is an unexceptionable moral man. His severe tastes and stern example have made a school of somewhat ascetic politicians in South Carolina. They are certainly disinterested. They are unquestionably independent. And they are notoriously brave and thorough-going, in whatever they undertake. We do like to see the North imitating South Carolina in two things, at least; and those are, in sending none but her best men to Congress, and in keeping them there until they are no longer fit to reflect credit upon themselves and their constituents. This is the secret of southern ascendancy at Washington, so much complained of by shallow politicians in the North.

Since the assembling of the present session of Congress, each of these aged men has spoken on the slave question. Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay have taken a high and patriotic ground for the Union, at all hazards, and under all circumstances. They spoke like men who felt that they had but a brief time to live; and they pleaded for the continuance of the bond which unites these States with the impassioned eloquence of auld lang syne. Mr. Calhoun paid an unusual tribute to the Union by rising to disavow a suspicion to the effect, that he favored disunion, which is unhappily too often the tendency of his strange philosophy. When his speech was concluded, the veteran trio met in front of the Vice President's chair, and joined hands. What a moment that for the artist! What different emotions must have agitated them! How, as each scanned the worn features of the other, their minds reverted back to the scenes through which they had passed, and forward to the future, in which others would be called to fill the perilous positions from which they are about to retire! No three living men have ever so completely enlisted the affection of their friends, or wielded so much influence upon the nation at large. They have seen the country in its early youth, and have assisted its growth to prosperity with the jealous care of confiding parents. Two of them at least were foremost in support of the last war with Great Britain; and Mr. Webster sealed his devotion to the country by his memorable speech against nullification in 1833. They have often differed—and sometimes harshly and vehemently; but age has calmed their passions, and diminished their prejudices; and they now stand upon the verge of that bourne whence no traveller returns, and look with just pride upon the great country they are about to leave to freedom and to the world—the bond of whose Union is strengthened by the attrition of opinions, and so enabled to defy the attempts of its opponents to weaken or to sunder it. These veteran statesmen live many years, to see all their honest hopes fulfilled and all their honest fears dispelled.

SUPREME COURT.—The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

By RUFIN, C. J.—In *de ex dem. Stowe v. Davis*, from Surry, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Foscue v. Eubank*, from Jones, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Allen v. Smitherman*, in equity from Montgomery, directing the decree to be reversed, and the injunction to stand to the hearing. Also, in *de ex dem. Pierce v. Wannett*, from New Hanover, directing a *venire de novo*.

By PEARSON, J.—In *Crimp v. Black*, in equity, from Mecklenburg, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, in *Tyson v. Harrington*, in equity, from Moore; to be assigned as *pro se*. Also, in *Tyson v. Franklin v. Savage*, in equity, from Montgomery, dissolving the injunction except as to \$261, the price of 173 acres—referred. Also, in *de ex dem. Branack v. Brannock*, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment.

THE FAT JURY.—Much amusement and quite a commotion was excited, at the Court House, on Friday last, by a rather curious coincidence. A jury was summoned to take an inquisition of lunacy, and never were men of greater weight, impelled to act in the *weightier matter of the law*. A portly gentleman, aldermanic in his proportions, arrived first, and took his seat; and soon another and yet another, and yet another came until the ponderous complement was complete. The giddy company increased in number, smiles and winks began to be interchanged; broad grins next followed, and finally inextinguishable laughter shook the room, in which a considerable number of spectators, attracted by the *odd fellowship*, merrily participated. The respective weights of fifteen of the Jurors were ascertained, and the aggregate was 3354 lbs., an average of 223 9-10—the minimum being 200 and the maximum 280 lbs. Whether this assemblage was the result of malice preposse, on the part of the Clerk, or other officer, who drew the jury, or was merely a fortuitous concourse of portly gentlemen, is a problem yet to be solved.

Mrs. PARTINGTON IN ILL HEALTH.—La, me! sighted Mrs. PARTINGTON, here I have been sufferin' the begarnes of death for three mortal weeks. Fust, I was seized with a painful phrensy in the left hampshire of the left ventricle of the heart. This gave me an inflammation in the borax, and now I'm sick with the chloroform morbus. There is no bleasin' like that of health, particularly when you're sick.

Nine Cheers for Old Zim," or, Breaking Down the System.

Agricultural.

From the *American Farmer*.

An Appeal to the Agriculturalists of the Middle Atlantic States.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee by the *Maryland State Agricultural Society*, at its late anniversary meeting, to address those of their fellow-citizens connected with agriculture in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, on the importance of annual agricultural exhibitions at the city of Baltimore, at which this large central district shall be represented.

In the early history of the country this agricultural section of the Union was regarded as unrepresented; being considered the most favored in soil and climate, bordered and intersected by fine navigable waters, producing rich staples, and generally conveniently situated to the markets. A series of years of general prosperity followed, rendering independent, if not enriching, its rural population, and of which the whole country felt the benefit.

But a system of the most exhausting husbandry was generally pursued; crop succeeded crop in rapid succession, drawing from the earth its last treasure, until no more drafts could be fully honored; the result of all which was, to leave the tillers of much of this soil with but limited instead of ample means, to reduce some to poverty, and force others to seek new homes among the fresh, unfurrowed lands of the West. By a slow and gradual introduction of a some improved husbandry, a favorable reaction commenced in some of these States years back, that partially stayed the tide of emigration from them, which threatened to impair both their physical and political power and importance. The evil, though to some extent counteracted, has not, in regard to all these States, been yet removed, since their already too sparsely settled population is still decimated at intervals of a few years, occasioning a loss to the State second only to losing the territory that is thus deserted and abandoned.

The remedy for all this, a means to retain those who would leave us, and render more prosperous and happy those who would remain, satisfied that no change can be for the better, is for the united landed interest of these middle Atlantic States to arouse themselves, and fully arouse the public mind, to the importance of improving our husbandry to the greatest possible extent of our ability and means to do so, invoking in all the recent lights which are skill, and science have demonstrated to be favorable to its accomplishment.

"But, gentlemen," continued Zim, "they will fetch up against a snug or a sawyer one of these days—Yes, gentlemen, by the eternal, I'll see whether it's the people, or a set of broken-down political hacks as makes the party nominations. By Judas, I'll break down the system!—I'll run as a volunteer candidate for Sheriff, and if I don't lay 'em out, then my name is at this moment a living link connecting the Present with the Past!" See him in his blue cloak, with long sleeves, cane in hand, perambulating the streets with wide but uncertain steps, and head declined, with all his efforts to keep it erect; and the stranger will be disappointed, even if the more observant and more experienced spectator is pleased to see the veteran so well.

Take next, Daniel Webster! Upon him the change effected by a few brief years, has been terrible. Time has passed heavily over him. He walks with slow and measured stride to the Senate Chamber, and pays little attention to those who gaze upon him. His check is pallid. His clothes hang loosely upon his feeble frame. His step is not firm. But look into his eye, which, deep as a diamond in a cavern, glows in his head, and you will see that intellect is burning brightly within him. Note him in his seat in the august Senate Chamber. Sombre, silent, and solitary, he sits apart, rarely relaxing into a smile, rarely replying to an appeal, and literally glowering upon the busy scene before him, without taking part in the exercise. But rouse that massive mind, and then, all men, all parties, bow before the genius that has illuminated our amulets, and defended our Constitution. We are not politically a disciple of Webster; but we thank God, that such a man, as he is, still living to remind us that there are duties that rise entirely above party.

And now for John C. Calhoun! The last time we saw Mr. Calhoun was on a cold day in December, as with his closely buttoned surtout, (for he wore no cloak,) he rapidly walked to the capital. His step was firm—his form erect—his eye bright as a star in a moonless sky. Glorious Calhoun! we diff're from thee in some things; and yet we admire and venerate thee. Here now, is a purely intellectual man.

He worships his favorite studies; cares nothing for the festive board; eats sparingly; and luxuriates either in elucidating some difficult problem, or speaking to chosen friends of his darling South. Her duty and her destiny. Mr. Calhoun's conversational powers are extraordinary. He talks easily, elegantly, and with exquisite clearness. His friends love him not so much for his cause, as for the manner in which he sustains his cause. He is an unexceptionable moral man. His severe tastes and stern example have made a school of somewhat ascetic politicians in South Carolina. They are certainly disinterested. They are unquestionably independent. And they are notoriously brave and thorough-going, in whatever they undertake. We do like to see the North imitating South Carolina in two things, at least; and those are, in sending none but her best men to Congress, and in keeping them there until they are no longer fit to reflect credit upon themselves and their constituents. This is the secret of southern ascendancy at Washington, so much complained of by shallow politicians in the North.

Since the assembling of the present session of Congress, each of these aged men has spoken on the slave question. Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay have taken a high and patriotic ground for the Union, at all hazards, and under all circumstances. They spoke like men who felt that they had but a brief time to live; and they pleaded for the continuance of the bond which unites these States with the impassioned eloquence of auld lang syne. Mr. Calhoun paid an unusual tribute to the Union by rising to disavow a suspicion to the effect, that he favored disunion, which is unhappily too often the tendency of his strange philosophy. When his speech was concluded, the veteran trio met in front of the Vice President's chair, and joined hands. What a moment that for the artist! What different emotions must have agitated them! How, as each scanned the worn features of the other, their minds reverted back to the scenes through which they had passed, and forward to the future, in which others would be called to fill the perilous positions from which they are about to retire! No three living men have ever so completely enlisted the affection of their friends, or wielded so much influence upon the nation at large. They have seen the country in its early youth, and have assisted its growth to prosperity with the jealous care of confiding parents. Two of them at least were foremost in support of the last war with Great Britain; and Mr. Webster sealed his devotion to the country by his memorable speech against nullification in 1833. They have often differed—and sometimes harshly and vehemently; but age has calmed their passions, and diminished their prejudices; and they now stand upon the verge of that bourne whence no traveller returns, and look with just pride upon the great country they are about to leave to freedom and to the world—the bond of whose Union is strengthened by the attrition of opinions, and so enabled to defy the attempts of its opponents to weaken or to sunder it. These veteran statesmen live many years, to see all their honest hopes fulfilled and all their honest fears dispelled.

SUPREME COURT.—The following Opinions have been delivered since our last notice:

By RUFIN, C. J.—In *de ex dem. Stowe v. Davis*, from Surry, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in *Foscue v. Eubank*, from Jones, affirming the judgment. Also, in *Allen v. Smitherman*, in equity from Montgomery, directing the decree to be reversed, and the injunction to stand to the hearing. Also, in *de ex dem. Pierce v. Wannett*, from New Hanover, directing a *venire de novo*.

By PEARSON, J.—In *Crimp v. Black*, in equity, from Mecklenburg, dismissing the Bill with costs. Also, in *Tyson v. Harrington*, in equity, from Moore; to be assigned as *pro se*. Also, in *Tyson v. Franklin v. Savage*, in equity, from Montgomery, dissolving the injunction except as to \$261, the price of 173 acres—referred. Also, in *de ex dem. Branack v. Brannock*, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment.

THE FAT JURY.—Much amusement and quite a commotion was excited, at the Court House, on Friday last, by a rather curious coincidence. A jury was summoned to take an inquisition of lunacy, and never were men of greater weight, impelled to act in the *weightier matter of the law*. A portly gentleman, aldermanic in his proportions, arrived first, and took his seat; and soon another and yet another, and yet another came until the ponderous complement was complete. The giddy company increased in number, smiles and winks began to be interchanged; broad grins next followed, and finally inextinguishable laughter shook the room, in which a considerable number of spectators, attracted by the *odd fellowship*, merrily participated. The respective weights of fifteen of the Jurors were ascertained, and the aggregate was 3354 lbs., an average of 223 9-10—the minimum being 200 and the maximum 280 lbs. Whether this assemblage was the result of malice preposse, on the part of the Clerk, or other officer, who drew the jury, or was merely a fortuitous concourse of portly gentlemen, is a problem yet to be solved.

Mrs. PARTINGTON IN ILL HEALTH.—La, me! sighted Mrs. PARTINGTON, here I have been sufferin' the begarnes of death for three mortal weeks. Fust, I was seized with a painful phrensy in the left hampshire of the left ventricle of the heart. This gave me an inflammation in the borax, and now I'm sick with the chloroform morbus. There is no bleasin' like that of health, particularly when you're sick.

Several of these were invented and constructed years before they were generally known to the public. Hausey's reaper, for instance, which was first patented some sixteen years back, has only within the last five or six years got to be generally known and used; yet, to the very district of country known to be embraced in this society, this single machine would have saved thousand and hundreds of thousands of dollars had it gone into use immediately after it was invented; and had a large central agricultural society existed, there is little doubt but it would, as through the reports of committees, and an opportunity of personal inspection, its value would have become known. It is not only what is seen at these great fairs, but what is heard, that profits us; what is learned from reports of committees and essays, and also from discussions, which should always form a part of the exercises to be continued throughout the exhibition. It has been said:

"The patriarch pupil may be learning, Still, dying, leave his lesson half unlearned."

And how true is this of agriculture, where the great book of nature, in its mystery and its truth, has to be forever studied; and science, art, and all contemporary means examined and exhausted for exposing it? Can any intelligent agriculturist doubt for a moment that, as a mere matter of interest, a matter of dollars and cents, he would not be vastly the gainer by an association with such a society? As a matter of pleasure and personal gratification, he must also seek a connexion, unless, indeed, he would prefer to make his life a solitude, and his avocations a monotony, in which one day would describe the cycle.

The agricultural interest of the country requires a concentrated and well-directed public opinion. In the absence of any organization to create and give expression and direction to such opinion, literally nothing has been done by the Government for agriculture. It is at the end of sixty years without its department or bureau, or hardly records enough existing among its archives at Washington—if we except a few huddled away in one corner of the Patent office—to show that such an interest as agriculture has existed among us. Yet agriculture is the basis and support of all other interests. Its surplus products spreads the sail of commerce, and starts the shuttle of the manufacturers; it feeds all, and clothes all; like the heart, it gives vitality, life, and motion to the whole body politic; and let us mighty pulsations once be stopped or impeded, and a general prostration follows."

The agricultural interest of the country requires a concentrated and well-directed public opinion. In the absence of any organization to create and give expression and direction to such opinion, literally nothing has been done by the Government for agriculture. It is at the end of sixty years without its department or bureau, or hardly records enough existing among its archives at Washington—if we except a few huddled away in one corner of the Patent office—to show that such an interest as agriculture has existed among us. Yet agriculture is the basis and support of all other interests. Its surplus products spreads the sail of commerce, and starts the shuttle of the manufacturers; it feeds all, and clothes all; like the heart, it gives vitality, life, and motion to the whole body politic; and let us mighty pulsations once be stopped or impeded, and a general prostration follows."

The agricultural interest of the country requires a concentrated and well-directed public opinion. In the absence of any organization to create and give expression and direction to such opinion, literally nothing has been done by the Government for agriculture. It is at the end of sixty years without its department or bureau, or hardly records enough existing among its archives at Washington—if we except a few huddled away in one corner of the Patent office—to show that such an interest as agriculture has existed among us. Yet agriculture is the basis and support of all other interests. Its surplus products spreads the sail of commerce, and starts the shuttle of the manufacturers; it feeds all, and clothes all; like the heart, it gives vitality, life, and motion to the whole body politic; and let us mighty pulsations once be stopped or impeded, and a general prostration follows."

The agricultural interest of the country requires a concentrated and well-directed public opinion. In the absence of any organization to create and give expression and direction to such opinion, literally nothing has been done by the Government for agriculture. It is at the end of sixty years without its department or bureau, or hardly records enough existing among its archives at Washington—if we except a few huddled away in one corner of the Patent office—to show that such an interest as agriculture has existed among us. Yet agriculture is the basis and support of all other interests. Its surplus products spreads the sail of commerce, and starts the shuttle of the manufacturers; it feeds all, and clothes all; like the heart, it gives vitality, life, and motion to the whole body politic; and let us mighty pulsations once be stopped or impeded, and a general prostration follows."

The agricultural interest of the country requires a concentrated and well-directed public opinion. In the absence of any organization to create and give expression and direction to such opinion, literally nothing has been done by the Government for agriculture. It is at the end of sixty years without its department or bureau, or hardly records enough existing among its archives at Washington—if we except a few huddled away in one corner of the Patent office—to show that such an interest as agriculture has existed among us. Yet agriculture is the basis and support of all other interests. Its surplus products spreads the sail of commerce, and starts the shuttle of the manufacturers; it feeds all, and clothes all; like the heart, it gives vitality, life, and motion to the whole body politic; and let us mighty pulsations once be stopped or impeded, and a general prostration follows."

The agricultural interest of the country requires a concentrated and well-directed public opinion. In the absence of any organization to create and give expression and direction to such opinion, literally nothing has been done by the Government for agriculture. It is at the end of sixty years without its department or bureau, or hardly records enough existing among its archives at Washington—if we except a few huddled away in one corner of the Patent office—to show that such an interest as agriculture has existed among us. Yet agriculture is the basis and support of all other interests. Its surplus products spreads the sail of commerce, and starts the shuttle of the manufacturers; it feeds all, and clothes all; like the heart, it gives vitality, life, and motion to the whole body politic; and let us mighty pulsations once be stopped or impeded, and a general prostration follows."

The agricultural interest of the country requires a concentrated and well-directed public opinion. In the absence of any organization to create and give expression and direction to such opinion, literally nothing has been done by the Government for agriculture. It is at the end of sixty years without its department or bureau, or hardly records enough existing among its archives at Washington—if we except a few huddled away in one corner of the Patent office—to show that such an interest as agriculture has existed among us. Yet agriculture is the basis and support of all other interests. Its surplus products spreads the sail of commerce, and starts the shuttle of the manufacturers; it feeds all, and clothes all; like the heart, it gives vitality, life, and motion to the whole body politic; and let us mighty pulsations once be stopped or impeded, and a general prostration follows."

The agricultural interest of the country requires a concentrated and well-directed public opinion. In the absence of any organization to create and give expression and direction to such opinion, literally nothing has been done by the Government for agriculture. It is at the end of sixty years without its department or bureau, or hardly records enough existing among its archives at Washington—if we except a few huddled away in one corner of the Patent office—to show that such an interest as agriculture has existed among us. Yet agriculture is the basis and support of all other interests. Its surplus products spreads the sail of commerce, and starts the shuttle of the manufacturers; it feeds all, and clothes all; like the heart, it gives vitality, life, and motion to the whole body politic; and let us mighty pulsations once be stopped or impeded, and a general prostration follows."

The agricultural interest of the country requires a concentrated and well-directed public opinion